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Hearst Sure To Be Nominated, Connors Insists

Editor Never Had Cold Feet in His Life and Will Not Quit Now, He Says After Talk With Candidate

'General Got Poke in Jaw'
Publisher Is Counting on 148 Up-State Delegates and Murphy's Aid

After a conference with William Randolph Hearst yesterday, William J. Connors, the generalissimo of the badly shattered Hearst forces, announced on behalf of the editor-politician that Hearst would be placed in nomination for Governor at the Syracuse convention next week.

Connors was grinning broadly when he received newspaper men at Hearst headquarters yesterday.

"Good morning, gentlemen," said Connors. "The general got a poke in the jaw, but the army is still here and hasn't surrendered."

Connors playfully rubbed his jaw and continued:

"It was a good fight, and in the voting in the first two hours it was a neck and neck race, but we didn't have the inspectors. I thought we'd win, but the organization held together."

Connors rubbed his cheek thoughtfully a moment and said:

"We got licked, but when it came to money I bet them off the board. Why there was not a single cent of Smith money when the polls opened."

Then Connors told of his conference with Hearst in the editor's home on Riverside Drive. He explained that Hearst had come from Chicago on the same train, but in the second section, which brought Connors from Buffalo.

Connors Sure of Victory
"Hearst," said Connors, "will go into the convention. Remember that he was nominated in 1906 without the aid of a single delegate from Erie County, and he'll be nominated again."

"Don't you think Mr. Hearst will get cold feet after this Mr. Smith's primaries of his popularity?" the Hearst campaign manager was asked.

"Cold feet?" snapped Connors. "Hearst never had cold feet in his life. I guarantee you right now he will go into the convention."

"Will he be at Syracuse in person? Will he go to the convention?"

"I can't answer that question to-day, but Hearst will be there if I want him there," replied Connors.

Connors said that he was counting on Monroe County giving Hearst at least twenty delegates, and he also said that Chemung would go for Hearst.

But at least in the case of Chemung Connors is in error, according to disinterested observers, for the defeat of the organization for District Attorney, Frank X. Blaney, in no wise involved control of the delegates to the state committee, who are said to be unanimously for Smith.

Asked as to the number of Hearst delegates he now claimed he had up state, Connors said:

"We count on 145 delegates."

Counting on Murphy
He would not say where they were. He is counting on Charles F. Murphy and John H. McCooey to give him the Tammany delegation for various other reasons.

Spellacy Will Oppose McLean in Connecticut

Democrats Nominate Ex-Reporter for Senatorship When Cummings Checks Stampede in His Favor

Fitzgerald for Governor
Platform Has a Wet Plank, Praises Wilson, Criticizes Harding and Tariff Bill

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 21.—The Democratic State Convention adjourned at 3:30 this afternoon, with Thomas J. Spellacy, of Hartford, nominated for United States Senator to oppose Senator McLean, and David E. Fitzgerald, of New Haven, for Governor. The rest of the ticket is as follows:

Lieutenant Governor—Frank M. Chapin, Hartford.
Secretary of State—Angelo Paonessa, New Britain.
Treasurer—Robert D. Goddard, Bridgeport.

When Chairman Homer S. Cummings, of Hartford, called the convention to order this forenoon delegates from its own county attempted to stage a stampede which had been carefully worked out over night in favor of the former national chairman for the United States Senatorial nomination, but Mr. Cummings declined the honor, though not so emphatically but that he later received 53 votes on the test rollcall.

Spellacy, a former Hartford newspaper reporter, later an Assistant Attorney General of the United States, who now has law offices in New York City and in Hartford, took the Senatorial nomination by a vote of 423 to 210 for former Congressman Augustine Long, of Hartford.

Rising Vote Follows
Following this test of strength a rising vote was enough for Mayor Fitzgerald of New Haven to win the nomination for Governor over ex-Mayor William E. Thomas, of Waterbury, whose candidacy was allied with Long's.

No other opposition developed except that a few votes were cast against Mayor Paonessa of New Britain, in 1920, was enthusiastically nominated for Attorney General, but he took the floor and emphatically refused to run if nominated or to serve if elected.

The unexpected event caused an hour's delay while the leaders conferred and finally agreed upon Attorney Slade, of New Haven. Following the contest Fitzgerald retired as head of the State Central Committee, and Edward M. Yeomans, of Andover, was elected chairman of the committee, which now includes thirty-five women in addition to the thirty-five men members.

Party Rules Changed
Resolutions were adopted by the convention whereby, with women cooperating, the party rules will be changed so that hereafter the convention will consist of considerably fewer delegates than to-day's body, which numbered 779 from the 169 towns of the state.

The platform includes a wet plank, which won by a 4 to 3 vote in the subcommittee which drafted the document, Miss Caroline Rutzers, of Rosemary, Schenectady, leading the opponents of the anti-Volstead declaration.

The platform, which is notably short, praises President Wilson, criticizes President Harding, the Republican Congress and the new tariff bill. The Newberry case is unfavorably noted, state civil service is advocated, and the heavy state taxation is scored.

York cotton market and support the price in view of an embargo declaration would require untold sums of money.

Whereupon Harding advised them to stay out of New York. He said that they make public the embargo declaration on Saturday afternoon after the market closed, and then, on Monday morning, buy enough cotton in the Liverpool market to advance the price a small fraction, just before the New York market opened.

This, he pointed out, would disturb the New York traders. They would not know what to make of it, and they would wait. Meanwhile, he urged, they should have traders in the New York market buy cotton—enough to put the price up an advance equal to that achieved in Liverpool.

"When the New York brokers see that," Harding told the Britishers, "they won't know what to make of it, and they would wait. Meanwhile, he urged, they should have traders in the New York market buy cotton—enough to put the price up an advance equal to that achieved in Liverpool."

Harding's plan was followed by the British to the last detail. It succeeded beyond the wildest hopes of any one concerned, and the total outlay by the financially pressed British government was only in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000.

Shortly thereafter big German interests approached Harding. They then believed that the war would end very shortly, and as they knew the British had bought some cotton and believed that the declaration of peace would shoot the price up, they feared their own mills would have to pay much higher prices for cotton than the British already had paid, and therefore could not meet the British mills in world competition.

On Harding's advice the Germans bought tremendous quantities of cotton, storing it in various places throughout the South. This big buying movement by the Germans started cotton finally on the upgrade, and it never went down in price at any stage of the war after that. Both the British and Germans realized handsomely on their investments as a result, but the cotton growers were saved and the anti-British propaganda in the South was choked.

Harding told them, in brief, that there would be no political consequences of the action if in some way the price of cotton could be held up. The British responded that they realized this, but that to go into the New

Dry Raiders to Seize Yacht in Spite of Threats

Fear of International Complications Fails to Halt Search for Onward and Rum Cargo

Silence From Washington
British Admiralty Is Said to Have Denied Knowledge of the Vessel

The possibility of stirring up slight international complications did not deter prohibition and customs officials from instituting a thorough search yesterday for the yacht Onward, formerly Henry Ford's, which on Wednesday night defied search by the Hahn, of the dry navy, and whose captain threatened to shoot the first man that boarded the vessel. The Onward flew the Union Jack and claims British register, though a cablegram from London yesterday quoted the Admiralty as saying she was not entitled to it and had no right to fly the flag.

As soon as the Hahn reached port yesterday she was redoubled to sea, under the direction of John D. Appelby, prohibition zone chief, with instructions to determine the exact distance from shore at which the Onward rode when Captain Shears, her commander, threatened to shoot. In the mean time the revenue cutter Seneca, which has been used as an ice-breaker off the Newfoundland Banks, was sent to sea, supposedly under orders from Washington, to complete the job of comparing locations, left unfinished by the rum chaser Newberry, which returned to port after having seized another smuggling yacht.

Officials Redouble Efforts
The prohibition officials' efforts to find the Onward were redoubled when it became known that the Newberry, of the dry navy, had seized early yesterday near Ambrose Lighthouse 2,112 cases of rye and Scotch whisky on the Jessica L. M. Kehoe, a large ocean-going vessel owned by the J. J. Kehoe Lighterage and Coal Company, Brooklyn. Mr. Appelby declared that regardless of pending questions and opinions as to whether or not the prohibition and customs officials have the authority to seize ships beyond the three-mile limit and out to the twelve-mile limit, the officials would go to the twelve-mile limit and get any ship that shows broken cargoes of liquor.

"In addition," said Mr. Appelby, "as in the case of the Onward, when a vessel is known to be a rum runner, we will seize it if it has liquor aboard, even though the cargo may not be broken."

H. C. Stuart, acting Collector of Customs, said yesterday that he was waiting instructions from Washington as to what further steps to take in the matter of apprehending the Onward. Other customs officials said that if the Seneca should come upon the Onward within the twelve-mile limit the yacht would be seized and brought to port. The crew of the revenue cutter is said to have received orders to disregard any attempted interference with the seizure plans should the captain and the crew of the Onward try to thwart them.

No Ruling From Washington
No ruling has yet been received from Washington in the matter of seizure outside the three-mile limit, according to M. P. Andrews, head of the law division at the Custom House. Some of the customs officials said that their

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operation, in conjunction with prohibition officers, beyond the three-mile limit has been largely in the nature of a bluff.

"The Onward simply refused to fall for our bluff," said one customs inspector.

The Newberry, prohibition officials explained, was dispatched yesterday to verify the location of the Onward. The rum chaser, however, came upon the Jessica L. M. Kehoe near Ambrose Light and brought her back to port with the crew under arrest.

The liquor-laden ship was hailed by Customs Officers John McDonough and John Nial, on the Newberry. They boarded the vessel and in the engine room, behind the boiler, found several thousand cases of whisky of the same brand, according to Mr. Appelby, as the liquor that was loaded aboard the Onward prior to her departure for the Bahamas on August 30. The vessel was towed to the pier and the pilot

judicially settled. The figures submitted by the appraisers contained in the age, which showed that Mr. Arenas had an estate valued at \$10,000,000.

Among the securities held by Mr. Arenas, who was largely interested in Liberty bonds, \$1,000,000 in American Tobacco Company, \$400,000 in Liggett & Myers Company, \$200,000 in Lorillard Company, \$200,000 in American Snuff Company, \$200,000 in Cigar Stores Company, \$200,000 in New York Central Railroad Company, \$100,000 in Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

The Federal government received from the Arenas estate \$1,577,000 as inheritance tax and the State of New York \$119,000. Mr. Arenas' net worth for 1920, according to the New York Black Exchange, was \$10,000,000. He left his estate to his widow, son and other members of his family.

Arents Estate Executors
List \$10,342,817 Fortune
Million and Half in Liberty Bonds and Large Amounts in Tobacco Securities

The executors of the estate of George Arenas filed their final accounting in the Surrogate's Court yesterday and requested that the estate be declared

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Announces a special sale of

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FALL TOPCOATS
\$28.50

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And a complete assortment of other Topcoats from \$28.50 to \$75.00

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SUPER-SMOKELESS Boilers make use of the well-known Bunsen Burner Principle—as in the Welsbach Mantle, the Blue Flame Kerosene Stove and the Automobile Carburetor. Air is mixed with the combustible gases, the smoke and soot consumed and valuable heat units thus utilized. With ordinary boilers, much of the fuel escapes as heavy smoke, polluting the surrounding atmosphere. The SUPER-SMOKELESS Boiler is patented—there is no other boiler like it.

Utica-Imperial SUPER-SMOKELESS Boilers

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401 Fifth Ave. New York, 233 Broadway
Boston—145 Tremont Street
London—89 Regent Street

President for Harding as Reserve Head

(Continued from page one)

particularly Holland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

At the same time the price of cotton had fallen to around six cents, the "buy-a-bale-of-cotton" movement had been spread even in the North, and President Wilson himself had bought a bale and put it in the White House basement. The object of the movement was to save the cotton growers from bankruptcy.

Failing in a determined fight, in which Tom Hefflin made many speeches, he being at the time in the House, to force the Federal government to buy cotton at 10 cents a pound, many of the Southern politicians led a fight against the British "blacklist" and were apparently succeeding in turning the South, which from the outset had been wholeheartedly pro-Ally, against the Allied cause.

It was about this time that Senator Lodge, answering Senator Hefflin, of Georgia, who had just made a bitter denunciation of the British blacklist, retorted, apropos of the Lusitania:

"A dead baby floating on the water is a more poignant sight to me than an unsold bale of cotton."

Although feeling was running so high in this country, the British government decided it had no choice but to declare an embargo on Britain. The British statesmen realized fully the possible political consequences in America, and appealed through the embassy here to W. P. G. Harding, then a member but not governor of the board. They selected him because he was from a cotton-growing state.

Harding told them, in brief, that there would be no political consequences of the action if in some way the price of cotton could be held up. The British responded that they realized this, but that to go into the New

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Mrs. Brunen and 2 Men Are Indicted for Murder

Widow Too Ill to Plead; Trial of Co-Defendants Is Set for October 23

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Sept. 21.—First degree murder indictments against Mrs. Doris Brunen, her brother, Harry C. Mohr, and Charles H. Powell, for the killing at Riverside last March of the woman's husband, John T. Brunen, circus owner, were returned to-day by the Burlington County grand jury.

Mohr and Powell pleaded not guilty when arraigned before Supreme Court Justice Kalisch. Their trial was set for October 23. Mrs. Brunen was ill and unable to appear. She will be arraigned October 10.

The jury returned four other indictments in murder cases. Ernest Mayo was indicted for murder in the first degree in the slaying of Mrs. Mary Fox at Mount Holly to Camden of Jonas Fox, a jitney bus driver, granville Allinson and Claude Lachane were indicted as accessories after the fact. All three are soldiers stationed at Camp Dix.

Lucius Stout was indicted for murder in the case of Barclay Fisher, his friend. Fisher was killed at Stout's home in Riverton. Stout said he thought Fisher was a burglar.

Montclair Man Takes Bride in London Ceremony To-morrow
The Rev. Carick R. Deakin, of London, England, has announced the engagement of his niece, Miss Monica Deakin, of Blawith and Stodham Park, Grange-over-Sands, Lancashire, to Mr. Jefferson Wheeler Baker, of Montclair, N. J., and Detroit.

The wedding will take place to-morrow in All Saints' Church, London. Mr. Baker and his bride will arrive in New York on the Ansonia early next month to visit Mr. Baker's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whiting Baker, of Montclair, N. J.